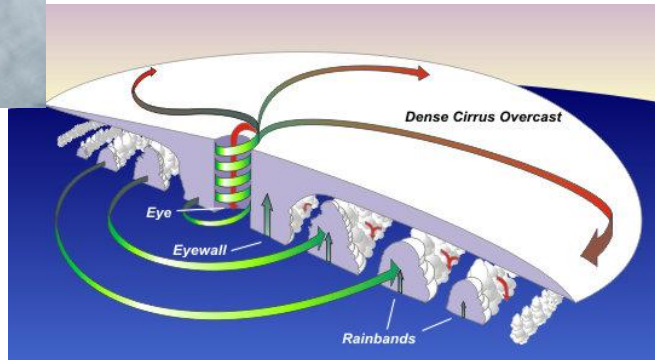


US ARMY GARRISON FORT BUCHANAN

Tropical Weather Awareness and Preparedness Brochure



Prepare for the Hurricane Season
(1 June – 30 November)



Preparedness, Mitigation, Prevention

Response and Recovery

Reviewed: 6 May 2013

Prepared and Compiled by Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security (DPTMS),
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Introduction:

Puerto Rico is located in a mayor corridor for Tropical Cyclones in the Caribbean; from 1 June until 30 November is the Hurricane Season in the Atlantic. Puerto Rico and therefore, Fort Buchanan are vulnerable to the devastating effect of these weather phenomena's. Mother Nature events cannot be controlled by individuals; however, people can minimize the impact of these events by, preparing, mitigating, preventing, responding and recovering from their effects.

This brochure is intended to assist you in understanding the catastrophic effects of Tropical Cyclones. The information contain herein has being researched and compiled from creditable sources and sometimes modified in format to ease understanding. However, it is not all inclusive, there is more information and resources available to well educate you in this subject. The information herein is a general guidance to provide a basic knowledge of awareness and preparedness.

When tropical cyclone emergencies occur in Fort Buchanan during work days, official and specific guidance will be provided thru Command Channels, Global E-mail Messaging, Mass Warning and Notification System, Emergency Services Personnel, etc. If you are of Post or at Home, tune to your local TV or Radio Station for further information. Pay attention to official sources from Municipal, State or Federal agencies such as Police, Municipal or State Emergency Management Agencies, National Weather Service, etc. Contact your supervisor to inform the conditions in your area and to receive information of the status on the base.

During emergency situations local and state authorities may be overwhelm managing the response and recovery efforts, to minimize the impact in your household, whether you live on or off post it is recommended that you prepare to be self sustain for a period ranging from **three (3) to seven (7) days**.

This brochure covers:

1. Emergency Phones, Media and Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency Map
2. Terms and Definitions
3. Facts
4. Hurricane Basics
5. Numbering Tropical/Subtropical Depressions and Naming Hurricanes
6. Categoring Hurricanes; the Saffir-Simpson Scale
7. Hurricane Conditions (HURCONs)
8. Hazards
9. Simple Tasks That Could Save Your Life and Your Home
10. Preparedness Checklists
11. Credits and References





1. Emergency Phones and Media:

□ Fort Buchanan Emergencies

- Police Desk 787-707-3337
- Fire Department/Ambulance 787-707-5911
- Rodriguez Army Health Clinic 787-707-2587
- Emergency Operation Center 787-707-3287 or 3395 (Mon thru Fri)
- On Post Emergency Services 787-707-4911

□ Civilian Emergencies

- Emergencies 911
- State Emergency Management Agency 787-724-0124

- State Fire Department 787-343-2330 / 788-2330

- State Emergency Medical Services 787-754-2550

- State Police Department 787-343-2020 / 793-1234

□ News and Media

- WKAQ TV Channel 2
- WAPA TV Channel 4
- WIPR TV Channel 6 (State TV)
- WLII TV Channel 11
- WKAQ Radio 580 AM
- WUNO Radio 630 AM
- WAPA Radio 680 AM
- WIAC Radio 740 AM
- WOSO Radio 1030 AM



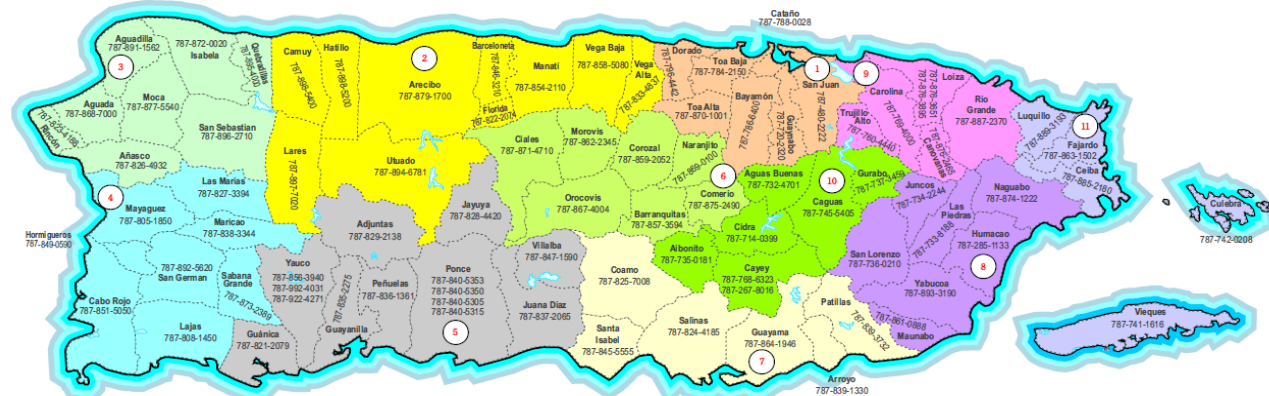
Hon. Alejandro García Padilla
Gobernador

State Emergency Management Agency Zones Map and Municipal Emergency Management Offices Phones

PO Box 194140 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00919-4140
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Yamil Vázquez
Sistemas de Información
Febrero 2013



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2. Terms and Definitions:

❑ **Tropical Disturbance:** A discrete tropical weather system of apparently organized convection -- generally 100 to 300 nmi in diameter -- originating in the tropics or subtropics, having a nonfrontal migratory character, and maintaining its identity for 24 hours or more. It may or may not be associated with a detectable perturbation of the wind field.

❑ **Tropical Cyclone:** A warm-core non-frontal synoptic-scale cyclone, originating over tropical or subtropical waters, with organized deep convection and a closed surface wind circulation about a well-defined center. Once formed, a tropical cyclone is maintained by the extraction of heat energy from the ocean at high temperature and heat export at the low temperatures of the upper troposphere. In this they differ from extratropical cyclones, which derive their energy from horizontal temperature contrasts in the atmosphere.

• **Tropical Wave:** A trough or cyclonic curvature maximum in the trade-wind easterlies. The wave may reach maximum amplitude in the lower middle troposphere.

• **Tropical Depression:** A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) is 33 kt (38 mph or 62 km/hr) or less.

• **Tropical Storm:** A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) ranges from 34 kt (39 mph or 63 km/hr) to 63 kt (73 mph or 118 km/hr).

• **Hurricane:** A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind (using the U.S. 1-minute average) is 64 kt (74 mph or 119 km/hr) or more. The term hurricane is used for Northern Hemisphere tropical cyclones east of the International Dateline to the Greenwich Meridian. The term typhoon is used for Pacific tropical cyclones north of the Equator west of the International Dateline.

❖ **Major Hurricane:** A hurricane that is classified as Category 3 or higher.

❑ **Hurricane Season:** The portion of the year having a relatively high incidence of hurricanes. The hurricane season in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico runs from 1 June to 30 November.

❑ **Storm Surge:** An abnormal rise in sea level accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm, and whose height is the difference between the observed level of the sea surface and the level that would have occurred in the absence of the cyclone. Storm surge is usually estimated by subtracting the normal or astronomic high tide from the observed storm tide.

❑ **Storm Tide:** The actual level of sea water resulting from the astronomic tide combined with the storm surge.

❑ **Landfall:** The intersection of the surface center of a tropical cyclone with a coastline. Because the strongest winds in a tropical cyclone are not located precisely at the center, it is



possible for a cyclone's strongest winds to be experienced over land even if landfall does not occur. Similarly, it is possible for a tropical cyclone to make landfall and have its strongest winds remain over the water.

❑ **Warnings and Watches:**

- **Flash Flood Watch:** When conditions are favorable for heavy rain across the watch area which may lead to flooding. If you are in the watch area, check your preparedness requirements. Especially if you have interests along area rivers. Keep informed and be ready for quick action if flooding is observed or if a flash flood warning is issued.

- **Flash Flood Warning:** When **flooding is imminent or occurring**. If you are in the warning area move to higher ground immediately. Residents living along streams and creeks should take immediate precautions to protect life and property. Do not attempt to cross swiftly flowing waters or waters of unknown depth by foot or by automobile.

- **Tropical Storm Watch:** An announcement that tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are *possible* within the specified coastal area within 48 hours.

- **Tropical Storm Warning:** An announcement that tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are *expected* somewhere within the specified coastal area within 36 hours.

- **Hurricane Watch:** An announcement that [hurricane](#) conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are *possible* within the specified coastal area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane watch is issued **48 hours** in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

- **Hurricane Warning:** An announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are *expected* somewhere within the specified coastal area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane warning is issued **36 hours** in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

3. **Facts:**

- ❑ High winds, tornadoes, heavy rains, flooding, flash floods, high lightning activity, and dramatic barometric drops accompany the storm surge.

- ❑ Even before the arrival of Storm force winds (≥ 58 mph), area bridges could be closed by flooding.

- ❑ Following a hurricane making landfall, especially a major hurricane, emergency responders and relief agencies should not be expected for days.



- ❑ Safe drinking water and electrical power services may be out for days to weeks...or longer.

- ❑ Evacuating and returning will be delayed by the severity of damage and safety factors/hazards.

4. Hurricane Basics:

- ❑ Tropical depressions can escalate to Tropical Storms and worse yet, hurricanes. The ingredients for a hurricane include a pre-existing weather disturbance, warm tropical oceans, moisture, and relatively light winds aloft. If the right conditions persist long enough, they can combine to produce the violent winds, incredible waves, torrential rains, and floods we associate with this phenomenon.

- ❑ Each year, an average of eleven tropical storms develops over the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico. Many of these remain over the ocean and never impact the U.S. coastline. Approximately six of these storms become hurricanes each year. **In an average 3-year period, roughly five hurricanes strike the US coastline, killing approximately 50 to 100 people anywhere from Texas to Maine.** Of these, two are typically "major" or "intense" hurricanes (a category 3 or higher).

THE BIRTH OF A HURRICANE

A tropical cyclone has different names depending on its size and strength

Tropical disturbance

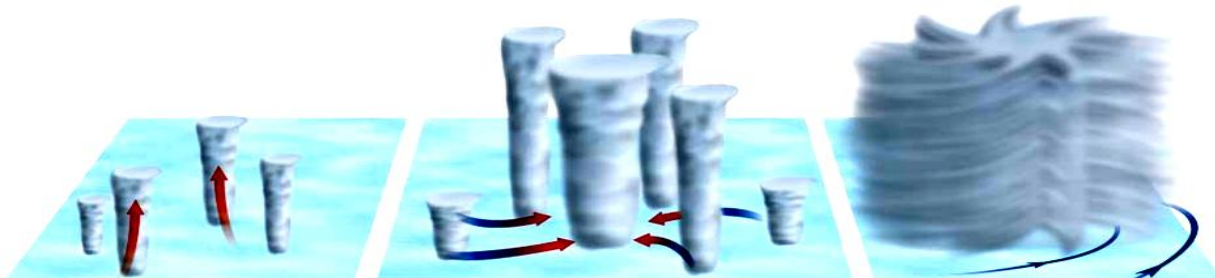
A cluster of thunderstorms forms in an area with sea surface temperatures above 26°C, pushing warm humid air up into the atmosphere

Tropical depression

The pressure falls as the thunderstorms grow bigger and start to merge. As air flows towards the low pressure zone, it picks up more energy from the warm sea surface and also starts to rotate due to Coriolis forces. Wind speeds up to 63 km/h

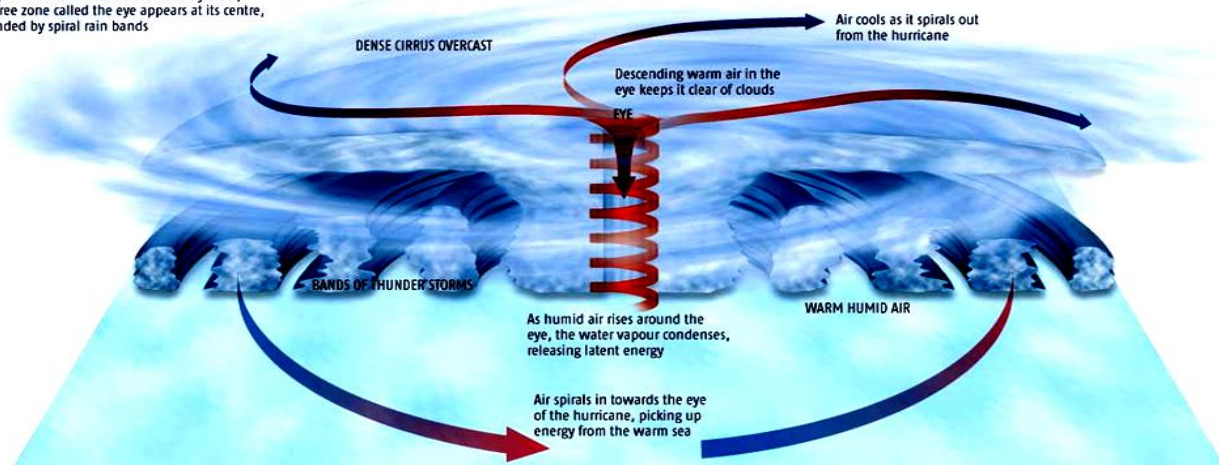
Tropical storm

The system takes on a circular shape as it becomes more organised, with a clear centre. Wind speeds up to 117 km/h, with heavy rain



Tropical hurricane

The storm turns into a highly organised hurricane as wind speeds exceed 117 km/h. A relatively calm, cloud-free zone called the eye appears at its centre, surrounded by spiral rain bands





5. Numbering Tropical/Subtropical Depressions and Naming Hurricanes:

□ The Tropical Prediction Center near Miami, FL keeps a constant watch on oceanic storm-breeding grounds and is responsible for numbering tropical and subtropical depressions in its area of responsibility.

□ Once a Tropical Depressions is identified, it shall be numbered consecutively beginning each season with the spelled out number "ONE." In the Atlantic once the depression has reached tropical storm intensity, it shall be named and the depression number dropped. The depression number will not be used again until the following year.

- Once a system with counter-clockwise circulation and wind speeds of 39 mph or greater is identified, the Center gives the storm a name from the list for the current year.

- The letters Q, U, X, Y, and Z are not included because of the scarcity of names beginning with those letters. Names associated with storms that have caused significant death and/or damage is usually retired from the list.

2013	2014	2015	2016	Greek Alphabet
Andrea AN-dree-uh	Arthur AR-thur	Ana AH-nah	Alex AL-leks	Alpha
Barry BAIR-ree	Bertha BUR-thuh	Bill bill	Bonnie BAH-nee	Beta
Chantal shahn-TAHL	Cristobal krees-TOH-bahl	Claudette klaw-DET	Colin KAH-lihn	Gamma
Dorian DOR-ee-an	Dolly DAH-lee	Danny DAN-ee	Danielle dan-YELL	Delta
Erin AIR-rin	Edouard eh-DWARD	Erika eh-RIH-kuh	Earl URR-ull	Epsilon
Fernand fair-NAHN	Fay fay	Fred frehd	Fiona fee-OH-nuh	Zeta
Gabrielle ga-bree-ELL	Gonzalo gahn- ZAH-low	Grace grayss	Gaston ga-STAWN	Eta
Humberto oom-BAIR-toh	Hanna HAN-uh	Henri ahn-REE	Hermine her-MEEN	Theta
Ingrid ING-grid	Isaias ees-ah-EE-ahs	Ida EYE-duh	Ian EE-an	Iota
Jerry JEHR-ee	Josephine JOH-seh-feen	Joaquin wah-KEEN	Julia JOO-lee-uh	Kappa
Karen KAIR-ren	Kyle KY-ull	Kate kayt	Karl KAR-ull	Lambda
Lorenzo loh-REN-zoh	Laura LOOR-ruh	Larry LAIR-ree	Lisa LEE-suh	Mu
Melissa meh-LIH-suh	Marco MAR-koe	Mindy MIN-dee	Matthew MATH-yoo	Nu
Nestor NES-tor	Nana NA-na	Nicholas NIH-kuh-luss	Nicole nih-KOHL	Xi
Olga OAL-guh	Omar OH-mar	Odette oh-DEHT	Otto AHT-toh	Omicron
Pablo PAHB-lo	Paulette pawl-LET	Peter PEE-tur	Paula PAHL-luh	Pi
Rebekah reh-BEH-kuh	Rene re-NAY	Rose rohz	Richard RIH-churd	Rho
Sebastien suh-BASH-chuhn	Sally SAL-ee	Sam sam	Shary SHAHR-ee	Sigma
Tanya TAHN-yuh	Teddy TEHD-ee	Teresa tuh-REE-suh	Tobias toh-BEE-uss	Tau
Van van	Vicky VIH-kee	Victor VIK-tur	Virginie vir-JIN-ee	Upsilon
Wendy WEN-dee	Wilfred WILL-fred	Wanda WAHN-duh	Walter WALL-tur	Phi
				Chi
				Psi
				Omega

6. Hurricane Categories; the Saffir-Simpson Scale:

□ **The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale** is a 1-5 rating based on the hurricane's present intensity. This is used to give an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along the coast from a hurricane landfall. Wind speed is the determining factor in the scale, as storm surge values are highly dependent on the slope of the continental shelf and the shape of the coastline, in the landfall region. Note that all winds are using the U.S. 1-minute average.



- **Category One Hurricane:** Winds 74-95 mph – **very dangerous winds will produce some damage.** People, livestock, and pets struck by flying or falling debris could be injured or killed. Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.

- **Category Two Hurricane:** Winds 96-110 mph – **extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage.** There is a **substantial risk** of injury or death to people, livestock, and pets due to flying and falling debris. Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.

- **Category Three Hurricane (Major):** Winds 111-129 mph – **devastating damage will occur.** There is a **high risk** of injury or death to people, livestock, and pets due to flying and falling debris. Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.

- **Category Four Hurricane (Major):** Winds 130-156 mph – **catastrophic damage will occur.** There is a **very high risk** of injury or death to people, livestock, and pets due to flying and falling debris. Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

- **Category Five Hurricane (Major):** Winds greater than 157 mph – **catastrophic damage will occur.** People, livestock, and pets are at **very high risk** of injury or death from flying or falling debris, even if indoors in mobile homes or framed homes. A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

7. Hurricane Conditions (HURCONs):

- The Hurricane Conditions (HURCON) is a five (5) stages readiness system that shall be used by all CONUS Regions/Garrisons to report the likelihood of an approaching tropical cyclone and to trigger implementation of specific protective measures and/or possible evacuation. If you leave off post you can use it to prepare as the storm approaches.

- **HURCON 5.** Automatic 1 Jun - 30 Nov (Normal operations). Condition assumed when not in higher condition of readiness. This is the time to dust off your family emergency plan, stock up emergency supplies and disaster kit before a hurricane occurs; copy important papers and phone numbers; store in storm-proof place. Individuals evacuating should decide now where to go. Learn your evacuation routes and the location to the nearest state shelters. During hurricane season monitor the National Hurricane Center on a daily basis for tropical updates.



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- **HURCON 4.** Sustained tropical force winds of 58 MPH or greater which have the potential to impact garrison(s) within 96 – 73 hours. Complete all actions not accomplished from HURCON 5. Maintain areas around the house and keep them clear of debris and loose material and prune dead branches from trees. Get needed supplies for at least 3 to 7 days to include medications, cash and pets feed. Maintain storm shutters in good repair and keep them easily available. Continue to monitor the National Hurricane Center for further updates.

- **HURCON 3.** Sustained tropical force winds of 58 MPH or greater which have the potential to impact garrison(s) within 72 – 49 hours. Complete all actions not accomplished from HURCON 4. Begin making arrangements for sheltering by practicing where to go in the house as the hurricane intensifies. Expectant mothers, beyond 37th week of pregnancy should make hospital arrangements. Secure outside potted plants and pick-up any loose debris around the house. Refuel car, check battery, coolant and oil levels. Refill continuous use medications, move small boats to secure and safe heavens. Continue monitoring the National Hurricane Center for current storm updates.

- **HURCON 2.** Sustained tropical force winds of 58 MPH or greater which have the potential to impact garrison(s) within 48 – 25 hours. Complete all actions not accomplished from HURCON 3. Accelerate all preparedness actions for emergency, install storm shutters, charge cellular phones with extra batteries and check flashlights and battery operated radios. Tie down anything that you can't bring inside. Maintain knowledge of storm track, size, probabilities, and decision point times. Identify worst-case decision points for evacuation.

- **HURCON 1.** Sustained tropical force winds of 58 MPH or greater which have the potential to impact garrison(s) within 24 – 12 hours. Complete all actions not performed from HURCON 2. Evacuation decisions should have been made and evacuations should be completed prior to the arrival of tropical storm/hurricane force winds. Move vehicles out of flood-prone areas and away from trees. Move grills, patio furniture, potted plant and other loose objects inside. Turn refrigerator and freezer to coldest setting and pack your freezer with newspaper to keep the food colder longer. Move furniture away from windows or cover with plastic. **“Garrison is closed for business until conditions are safe to resume normal operations”**

- **LANDFALL.** Period between the 12 hours prior to arrival and final departure of sustained tropical winds of 58MPH or greater. Fill your tub and bottles with water. Secure and brace external doors. Move as many valuables off the floor as possible. Stay inside and off the roads. Stay off the phone unless it's an emergency. Continue to listen to the radio or television for weather advisories. **“Garrison is closed for business until conditions are safe to resume normal operations”**

8. Hazards:

- **Tornadoes** – Usually, tornadoes produced by tropical cyclones are relatively weak and short-lived, but they still pose a significant threat. These tornadoes most often occur in thunderstorms embedded in rain bands well away from the center of the hurricane; however, they can also occur near the eyewall.





❑ **High Winds** – Tropical storm-force winds are strong enough to be dangerous to those caught in them. Debris, such as signs, roofing material, siding and small items left outside become flying missiles during hurricanes. Winds can stay above hurricane strength well inland. For this reason, emergency managers plan on having their evacuations complete and their personnel sheltered *before* the onset of tropical storm-force winds, not hurricane-force winds.

❑ **Storm Surge** – Storm surge is water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm combined with the normal tides to create the hurricane storm tide that can reach heights over 20 feet and can span hundreds of miles of coastline. This rise in water level can cause severe flooding in coastal areas, particularly when the storm tide coincides with the normal high tides. The danger from such storm tides in shorelines is tremendous.

❑ **Rip Current** – Rip currents are channeled currents of water flowing away from shore, usually extending past the line of breaking waves that can pull even the strongest swimmers away from shore.

❑ **Heavy Rain and Inland Flooding** – Tropical cyclones often produce widespread, torrential rains in excess of 6 inches, which may result in deadly and destructive floods. In fact, flooding is the major threat from tropical cyclones for people living inland. While storm surge is always a potential threat, more people have died from inland flooding in the last 30 years. Intense rainfall is not directly related to the wind speed of tropical cyclones.

❑ **Marine Hazards** – Hurricanes have been the cause of many maritime disasters and unfortunately, there is no single rule of thumb that can be used by mariners to ensure safe separation from a hurricane at sea. Instead, constant monitoring of hurricane potential & continual risk analysis when used with some fundamental guidelines become the basic tools to minimize a hurricane's impact to vessels at sea or in port.

9. Simple Tasks That Could Save Your Life and Your Home:

For High Winds

- ❑ Install hurricane shutters or purchase pre-cut ½” outdoor plywood boards for each window of your home. Install anchors for the plywood and pre-drill holes in the plywood so that you can put it up quickly.
- ❑ Make trees more wind resistant by removing diseased and damaged limbs.

When a Hurricane Watch Is Issued

- ❑ Listen to local radio or TV stations for up-to-date storm information.
- ❑ Clear yard of all loose objects, such as potted and hanging plants, bicycles, trashcans, and anything else that can be picked up by the wind.



- ❑ Prepare to protect your windows and glass door. Brace double entry and garage doors at the top and bottom. Cover all windows of plywood as described above. Note: Tape does not prevent windows from breaking, so taping windows is not recommended.
- ❑ Check on your family and supplies disasters checklist (plans).
- ❑ Leave the swimming pool filled and super-chlorinated. Cover the filtration system.
- ❑ Offer your home as shelter to friends or relatives who live in vulnerable areas or mobile homes.

When a Hurricane Warning Is Issued

- ❑ Listen to the advice of local officials, and leave (evacuate) if they tell you to do so.
- ❑ Complete preparation activities.
- ❑ If you are not advised to evacuate, stay indoors, away from windows.
- ❑ Clean containers for drinking water and your bath tub for storing cleaning water.

During the Storm

- ❑ Stay inside and away from windows, skylights and doors. Find a safe area in your home – an interior, reinforced room, closet or bathroom on the lower floor.
- ❑ Wait for official word that the danger is over. Don't be fooled by the storm's claim "eye". The worst part of the storm will happen once the eye passes over and the wind blows from the opposite direction.
- ❑ Be alert for tornadoes. Tornadoes can happen during a hurricane and after it passes over.
- ❑ If you lose power, turn off major appliances, such as the air conditioner and water heater to reduce damage.
- ❑ If auxiliary power generation is to be used, do not connect it to the house main power supply line or main breaker. Consult with a subject matter expert.
- ❑ If flooding threatens your home, turn off electricity at the main breaker.
- ❑ Stay away from floodwaters. If you come upon a flooded road, turn around and go another way. If you are caught on a flooded road and waters are rising rapidly around you, get out of the car and climb to higher ground.

After a Hurricane Is Over

- ❑ Keep listening to the local radio or TV stations for instructions.





- ❑ If you evacuated, return home when local officials tell you is safe to do so.
- ❑ Inspect your home for damage.
- ❑ Use flashlights in the dark; do not use candles.

Advise for Older Adults

- ❑ Elders are especially susceptible to the effects of hurricanes.
- ❑ Those who live alone, or are without the support of family or friends, must take special precautions in the event of an emergency situation.
- ❑ People who are frail or disabled (either mentally or physically) may need special assistance from family members, friends or social service agencies.
- ❑ Older adults who are also care givers may require outside assistance. Excessive stress and anxiety can contribute to increased episodes of illness, particularly for person with heart disease and other illnesses.

Protect Your Pet

- ❑ Pet owners are responsible for hurricane planning for their pet. If you plan to evacuate, plan for your pet as well. Take your Pet Survival Kit if you go to friends, relatives or a hotel. Shelters cannot accept pets, so if you plan to go to public shelter, make other provisions for your pet. For more information on how to prepare a Pet Plan go National Hurricane Center, Hurricane Preparedness.

Protect Your Business

- ❑ Know Your Risk.
- ❑ Is your business located where you are vulnerable to storm surge or freshwater flooding? Check your hurricane evacuation level and FEMA flood maps! Is your workplace vulnerable to hurricane force winds? Have your building inspected by a licensed professional.
- ❑ Take the Necessary Precautions.

On Post Emergency Power Generator Permit Procedures

- ❑ Housing occupants will contact Installation Fire Department at (787) 707-3520 to request an inspection for approval of portable generators.
- ❑ Fire Department receives the call and schedules generator inspection at resident's convenience, anytime after 2 hours from receipt of the call, to allow for coordination with DPW Operations and Maintenance Division.



- ☐ Fire Department will log caller information on generator list at Fire Alarm Communications Center in the Fire Station.
- ☐ Fire Department will contact DPW Operations and Maintenance Division at (787) 707-3214 or 707-3484 to coordinate a craftsman to accompany fire personnel to perform inspection of the generator.
- ☐ Perform inspection and provide housing occupants with portable generator safety precautions and information.
- ☐ Fire inspector and DPW craftsman will complete portable generator permit and maintain the inspection file at the Fire Department.
- ☐ Fire Department will forward approve generator list to the DPW Housing Division.

10. Preparedness Checklists

Family Disaster Plan Checklist

- ☐ Post emergency telephone numbers by the telephone.
- ☐ Inspect your home, car and boat for potential hazards.
- ☐ Install safety features (shutters) in your home including smoke detectors and fire extinguishers.
- ☐ Learn basic safety measures including CPR and First Aid.
- ☐ Teach children how and when to call 911 or other emergency telephone numbers and which radio station to tune for emergency information.
- ☐ Keep important documents such as medical insurance, power of attorney, credit cards, etc, in waterproof containers.
- ☐ Identify ahead of time where you could go if you are told to evacuate.
- ☐ Assemble a disaster supplies kit with items you may need in case of emergency or evacuation to a safe location.

Disaster Supplies Kit Checklist

- ☐ At least a seven day supply of water (three gallons per person per day) and non-perishable food should be stocked.
- ☐ A first aid kit with instructions booklet to include prescription medicines for at least three days.



- ☐ Special items for infants, elderly, or disabled family members.
- ☐ List of doctors, friends and relatives who should be notified if you are injured or evacuated to a safer location.
- ☐ At least one change of clothing, footwear and one blanket or sleeping bag per person.
- ☐ Protective clothing, rainwear, and bedding or sleeping bags.
- ☐ Emergency tools and supplies including a battery-powered portable radio, flashlight, mosquito repellent, sunscreen, non-electric can opener, and supply of batteries.
- ☐ Fill your car's gas tank, check oil, water, and tires and secure an extra set of car keys.
- ☐ Special items for infants, elderly, or disabled family members.
- ☐ Get Cash (MONEY)

Personal Evacuation Plan Checklist

- ☐ Identify ahead of time where you could go if you are told to evacuate. Choose several places--a friend's home in another town, a motel, or a shelter.
- ☐ Locate and Learn the Evacuation and Shelter Route
- ☐ Keep handy the telephone numbers of these places as well as a road map of your locality. You may need to take alternative or unfamiliar routes if major roads are closed or clogged.
- ☐ Listen to [NOAA](#) Weather Radio or local radio or TV stations for evacuation instructions. If advised to evacuate, do so immediately.
- ☐ Take these items with you when evacuating:
 - Prescription medications and medical supplies
 - Bedding and clothing, including sleeping bags and pillows
 - Bottled water, battery-operated radio and extra batteries, first aid kit, flashlight
 - Car keys and maps
 - Documents, including driver's license, Social Security card, proof of residence, insurance policies, wills, deeds, birth and marriage certificates, tax records, etc
 - Let friend and relative know where you are going





- Make sure your neighbors have a safe ride
- Lock windows and doors
- Turn off electricity at the main breaker

11. Credits and References:

a. Cover Photos

- (1) http://coastguard.dodlive.mil/2011/06/2011-atlantic-hurricane-season-begins/470571main_isabel_lg/
- (2) http://serc.carleton.edu/images/research_education/katrina/hurricane_cross.jpg
- (3) <http://www.dosomething.org/files/pictures/hurricane2.jpg>
- (4) http://www.ssec.wisc.edu/media/spotlight/images/frances_1915_2004244.jpg

b. Terms and Definitions exert from, “Glossary of NHC Terms”, National Weather Service (NWS), National Hurricane Center (NHC). <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutgloss.shtml> .

c. Saffir-Simpson Scale information from National Weather Service (NWS), National Hurricane Center (NHC). <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshs.shtml>.

d. National Hurricane Center. <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/> .

e. Hurricane Names exert from, “Worldwide Tropical Cyclone Names”, National Weather Service (NWS), National Hurricane Center (NHC). <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutnames.shtml>

f. Hurricane Conditions (HURCONS) exert from “IMA EXORD 06-002 (Severe Weather Support – 2006 Hurricane Season), 10 August 2006”.

g. American Red Cross Hurricane Safety Information:
http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/0,1082,0_587_00.html#Watch

h. National Hurricane Center, Hurricane Preparedness:
<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/HAW2/english/intro.shtml>

